

## RAIN IS GENERAL

Extends From Texas to Pennsylvania.

Heaviest December Rain Kansas Ever Had.

OVER AN INCH IN TOPEKA

Twelve Continuous Days Without Sunshine.

Days of Gloom and No Relief in Sight.

Kansas is experiencing one of the heaviest December rains known since the state weather bureau was first kept at the local office of the United States weather bureau 27 years ago. In fact, at Topeka it is the second heaviest rain on record. The precipitation from 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon to 2 o'clock this afternoon aggregated 1.23 inches as against 1.58 inches on Dec. 9 and 10, 1911. This indicates that there is a general over Kansas but extends all the way from Texas to Pennsylvania—and the weather in the east is even more disagreeable than that in Kansas.

Nothing like this brand of atmospheric conditions has ever been known in the state this time of year, according to "fellow" Florio, the local observer. The period from Nov. 1 to the present date has broken all records for cloudiness. In fact, there has not been a clear day in Topeka since the Sunday before Thanksgiving twelve days ago. The sun has not even been seen since last Sunday.

The days are periods of gloom—and what is worse there is no relief in sight. The forecast reads: "Occasional rain tonight and Saturday; colder west portion of the state Saturday." The shippers' forecast indicates that there will be freezing weather in the western portion of the state Saturday morning, and there is a possibility that the cold weather will work this way by Sunday.

There are expected to be moderate to brisk shifting winds tonight and Saturday, becoming northwesterly Saturday. This indicates that there is a possibility that the rain will turn to snow—that is if there is not a clearing of the sky in the next two or three days.

An Associated Press dispatch indicated that a communication has been demoralized in portions of western Kansas as a result of the heavy rain and that a number of bridges have been washed out. The report: "Swollen streams resulting from rain for nearly 24 hours have caused damage in several regions of Missouri and Kansas, rain fell generally over Missouri and Kansas last night and was still falling this morning. Wire communication was demoralized in western Kansas and a number of bridges washed out. In Kansas City this was the thirteenth successive day without sunshine. Little communication was forecast by the United States weather observer for either Missouri or Kansas in the next 24 hours."

The stage of the Kaw at Topeka was 42 feet this morning, against 43 feet Thursday morning. However, at least a slight rise may be expected as a result of the precipitation of the last 24 hours which has been heavy in all parts of the state, according to the railroad reports.

Towns along the Rock Island and Santa Fe, west to the state line and south into Oklahoma, and some as far as Texas, report heavy rains and some have been having heavy rains for a week or more. The towns in western Kansas especially report an excessive amount of moisture. The farmers, in some places, have been forced to take the cattle off the wheat fields and put them in pastures on account of the excessive amount of moisture which has softened the earth, which would prove dangerous if the cattle were allowed to feed on them.

At Topeka there was a steady rain all Thursday night and today the precipitation has continued and has been light. At 8 o'clock Thursday night the wind attained a velocity of 26 miles an hour. This afternoon at 2 o'clock the wind was blowing at the rate of 16 miles an hour from the west and roads in the vicinity are in a bad condition—there has been practically no evaporation in the last ten days.

The temperature at Topeka has been above normal every day for the last three weeks—all the way from one to about 15 degrees above normal. In the last few months many weather records have been broken in Topeka. The hottest and driest summer in the history of the local weather bureau was experienced here when it came the wettest fall, and now the record for cloudy, disagreeable days is broken. In October the mercury crept down to the lowest point in the month of October in the last 27 years—20 degrees. In fact, the month of October was colder than November—and November was the warmest on record at Topeka. It should be mentioned.

"Sunny" Florio remarked today: "This rain is one of the finest things that has happened in Kansas in a long time. It is a relief from the wheat and for fall pastures. The condition of the wheat in a number of the counties of western Kansas is given by our observers at 100 per cent."

Texas Weather Coming This Way. The temperature today was 48 degrees; that is, there were no variations in the hourly readings. The area of low pressure causing the disagreeable weather at Topeka today is central over Amarillo, Texas, and is moving rapidly this way.

The government reports show that the rainfall at Concordia was 1.62 inches up to 10 o'clock this morning; 1.58 inches at Wichita, and .49 of an inch at Dodge City. The melted

snow at Denver amounted to 2.23 inches. The hourly readings: 7 o'clock.....45 11 o'clock.....48 8 o'clock.....48 12 o'clock.....48 9 o'clock.....48 1 o'clock.....48 10 o'clock.....48 3 o'clock.....58

The Weather Record.

Following are observations of the United States weather bureau for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock this morning:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Wind.
Amarillo, Tex.	54	39	1.04
Boise, Idaho	40	22	.0
Butte, Mont.	40	20	.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	42	40	.0
Calgary, Alb.	48	32	.0
Charleston, S. C.	62	50	.0
Chicago, Ill.	56	38	.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	56	42	.0
Concordia, Kan.	52	46	1.62
Denver, Colo.	32	28	2.28
Des Moines, Ia.	52	44	.0
Dodge City, Kan.	50	40	.0
Duluth, Minn.	46	30	.0
Durango, Colo.	38	8	1.4
El Paso, Tex.	50	30	.0
El Paso, Tex.	46	24	.0
Fort Worth, Tex.	54	42	.0
Galveston, Tex.	52	40	.0
Harve, Mont.	36	10	.0
Helena, Mont.	30	10	.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	50	30	.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	66	50	.0
Kamloops, B. C.	32	26	.0
Little Rock, Ark.	54	40	.0
Louisville, Ky.	52	38	.0
Madison, Wis.	50	34	.0
Memphis, Tenn.	52	40	.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	42	22	.0
New Orleans, La.	68	58	.0
Omaha, Neb.	54	44	.0
North Platte, Neb.	48	38	.0
Oklahoma City	54	48	1.04
Phoenix, Ariz.	52	32	.0
Pittsburg, Pa.	50	40	.0
Portland, Ore.	40	30	.0
Prince Albert, Sas.	40	30	.0
Rapid City, S. D.	52	32	.0
Rockwell, N. D.	52	32	.0
St. Joseph, Mo.	52	46	.0
St. Louis, Mo.	54	46	.0
St. Paul, Minn.	54	44	.0
Salt Lake, Utah	30	20	.0
San Francisco, Cal.	54	44	.0
Seattle, Wash.	40	38	.0
Sheridan, Wyo.	52	16	.0
Sioux Falls, S. D.	52	32	.0
Toledo, Ohio	52	38	.0
TOPEKA, KAN.	54	50	.0
Wichita, Kan.	54	50	1.58
Williston, N. D.	38	10	.0
Winnipeg, Man.	48	24	.0

## LATE TRAINS TODAY.

Four Feet of Snow Hinders Traffic From Colorado Lines.

Eastbound trains through Topeka from points in Colorado today are late on the three lines from the west—the Rock Island, the Union Pacific and the Santa Fe. Officials in the general offices in Topeka report four feet of snow in parts of Colorado. Rotary plows have been pressed into service from the western divisions. A stiff wind from the northwest which began blowing at noon today drifted the snow and gave evidence of trouble in railway operation tonight.

The first snow of the season to interfere with the operation of trains on the Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads. The Colorado division of the Santa Fe is accompanied by wind and the snow plows dig tunnels swiftly. If the weather turns cold, however, and the wind blows the snow into the cuts, no end of trouble will be experienced in fighting the drifts. Four feet of snow will choke up the best of service.

A few trains on the Rock Island from the Texas flood district are delayed today. This road is operating slowly through the overflowing district between Dallas and Fort Worth. No trains have been annulled on account of the water.

## KAISER SETTLES IT.

He Orders the Garrison Transferred From Zabern.

Donaueschingen, Germany, Dec. 5.—Emperor William this afternoon ordered the transfer of the entire garrison at Zabern, Alsace, owing to the trouble between the soldiers and the citizens there. He also directed that court martial proceedings in connection with the recent rioting be accelerated.

His majesty's solution of the difficulty is regarded in many quarters as a two edged sword. While it removes the danger of further conflict, the people of Donaueschingen will suffer a severe financial blow by the removal of an important source of revenue.

Crisis Is Denied. Berlin, Dec. 5.—The existence of a government crisis was denied today by officials in close touch with the imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. They declared he had no intention of resigning office in connection with the conflict between the military and civilian in Alsace.

The relinquishment of the post of governor general of Alsace-Lorraine to Count Charles von Wedel, however, is considered probable unless his authority is fully restored and protected against the aggressions of the military officials. The imperial chancellor, the governor general and Lieutenant General Berthold von Deimling, the military commander, arrived today at Donaueschingen where the emperor is staying. Count von Wedel and Lieutenant General Deimling traveled together, although the official relations are strained. The chancellor made the journey on a special train.

Conferences in which all three participated with the emperor were held during the afternoon, but the proceedings were kept strictly secret.

## SHOT BY STRIKERS.

Two Strikebreakers Wounded; One Probably Fatally.

Indianapolis, Dec. 5.—Two strikebreakers were shot, one probably fatally when a crowd of striking teamsters and sympathizers attacked a wagon of the Coburn Transfer company in West Washington street today. Jacob Sonstwed of Chicago was shot through the neck and his injuries are believed to be fatal. George C. Williams of Cincinnati was wounded in the leg. The strikers followed the wagon until it reached a fire station. Police reserves were called and after battering a few of the leaders with their clubs dispersed the crowd. Several arrests were made.

## HE LOOKS AHEAD

Gen. Huerta Has Sent His Family to Vera Cruz.

The Trip Was Made Secretly on November 30.

VILLA IS TAKING HIS TIME

Rebel General Is in No Hurry to Enter Chihuahua.

All the Americans Reported to Have Left Monterey.

Mexico City, Dec. 5.—Members of the family of President Huerta are said to have gone secretly on Nov. 30 to Vera Cruz. They are living quietly in that city, where their presence is known to only a few intimate friends. A report that the president himself had left Mexico City on that date was based on the fact that he boarded the special and accompanied his family as far as Texcoco, returning later to the capital in an automobile.

Villa Is in No Hurry. Juarez, Dec. 5.—Although within a few miles of the city with 7,000 troops General Villa had not entered the city of Chihuahua this morning. Villa regards the possession of the city as a formality since Governor Federico Moya was instructed by General Salvador Mercado, Huerta's deserting military commander, to turn the city over to the rebels.

Americans Out of Monterey. Laredo, Dec. 5.—Refugees arriving here today said so far as they knew all Americans had left Monterey. Some of these Americans it was said were in such financial straits they had to be assisted by agents of the American consular service.

El Diario Grows Sarcastic. Mexico City, Dec. 5.—Commenting on the initiative in connection with the National Guard taken by Congressman James Hay in introducing the army volunteer bill into the house of representatives at Washington. El Diario says: "Following President Wilson's flat declaration that he will not intervene by force of arms in our affairs, Congressman Hays asks the American congress to give the executive ample powers to call on the national guard for active service." The newspaper then comments sarcastically upon "the unanimity of thought, indicated by the contradictory attitude of President Wilson and of the chairman of the house of representatives committee on military affairs."

## DATES FOR STATE FAIRS

September 14-19 Time for 1914 Show at Topeka.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Dates for 1914 state fairs and expositions were set today at the twenty-third annual convention of the American Association of State Fairs and Expositions and include: July 20-25, North Dakota State fair at Fargo. August 27-September 3, Iowa State fair at Des Moines. September 7-12, Nebraska State fair, Lincoln. September 14-19, South Dakota State fair, Pierre; Kansas State fair, Hutchinson; Kansas State Fair association, Topeka. September 21-October 3, Oklahoma State fair, Oklahoma City. September 21-25, Interstate Livestock fair, Sioux City, Ia.; St. Joseph Livestock fair, St. Joseph, Mo. September 22-October 3, Missouri State fair, Sedalia. October 5-10, American Royal Livestock show, Kansas City, Mo.; Muskogee fair association, Muskogee, Okla.

Topeka secured the dates it desired and has used for many years, the week following Lincoln. All of the dates are set a week ahead of the usual ones. The Hutchinson fair, which loses \$14,000 this year, is so jealous of Topeka's success and so anxious to get our dates that she insisted on changing her week from the one following Topeka, to our usual week. Exhibitors prefer, however, to come from Lincoln to Topeka, rather than make the big jump from Lincoln to Hutchinson.

## STATE BANK CALL.

It Is Made Today by Commissioner for Condition December 4.

Call for a report as to the conditions of the state banks of Kansas as to their condition at the close of business Thursday, December 4, was issued today by State Bank Commissioner Charles M. Sawyer. It is the fifth and last call for statements from the state banks for this year.

It is probable that the banks will show a decrease in deposits over their condition for September, according to the opinion of many state bankers. Much of the money which has been on deposit in the banks is now being used to pay taxes and the short crop season has not allowed the revenue of Kansas farmers to any considerable extent. The tabulated report of the conditions of the state banks will probably be published early in January.

## BEGINS HUNGER STRIKE

Mrs. Pankhurst Has Resumed Her Oldtime Tactics.

Exeter, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, is said today to be in a state of collapse, having started back a hunger and thirst strike since her arrest on board the Majestic.

London, Dec. 5.—The threat of the militant suffragettes to resort to violent methods of revenge for the arrest of their leader, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, was put into effect this morning with the destruction of a

mansion at Wemyss Bay, Scotland, several attempts to destroy letters by pouring acid into mail boxes here and numerous isolated cases of window smashing. Moreover, it was stated the women had a plan to do something sensational within the next 24 hours and the police everywhere kept a strict watch.

The maidens Mrs. Pankhurst remained in Exeter jail, the authorities having not decided to move her to Holloway. She has already commenced a hunger strike. Passengers on the Majestic, on which Mrs. Pankhurst made the voyage across the Atlantic, told today of the indignation of the travelers at being delayed for over an hour in Plymouth harbor in order to enable the police to outfit the suffragettes who planned to rescue Mrs. Pankhurst from one American put it "all this to arrest one little woman."

The English press also is inclined to sneer at the laboring police. The Manchester Guardian remarks: "There was an absurd disproportion between the actual danger of disorder or rescue and the plans of the authorities."

## LAW PURSUES HIM

Joshua Tedford, the Jean Valjean of Chicago.

Convict Becomes Superintendent of Big Department Store.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Active steps were taken today to secure a pardon for Joshua Tedford, whose case is one of the most extraordinary ever involved in the tangled skeins of justice. Convicted nine years ago for conspiracy to spirit away a witness, Tedford has risen from a policeman to superintendent of one of the largest men's clothing stores in the world, attaining rapid success with a extraordinary sentence of from one to five years hanging over his head.

Tedford escaped prison through the error of a clerk who pigeonholed the mandate of the supreme court upholding his sentence instead of filing the document with the trial judge. The telltale verdict was unearthed by a police court lawyer who, piqued because his client was convicted, pointed to Tedford a man who knows punishment through the influence of his friends.

While his appeal was pending, Tedford, discharged from the police force, obtained employment with a large retail firm as a bookkeeper. Losses from shoplifters began to decrease because of Tedford's watchfulness and his employers began to promote him. In two years he was promoted to general foreman.

Because Tedford was more efficient than any general foreman the store ever had, he was advanced to assistant superintendent. George Lytton, vice president, says a bad check never got past Tedford and he never crooks too well. Tedford has been superintendent for two years.

"We believe Tedford is innocent of the crime for which he is under sentence," said George Lytton. "But if he is guilty, for the sake of argument, society should be satisfied with the success he has made."

## HE DUG CULEBRA CUT.

But Colonel Galland Did Not Live to See Canal Opened.

Baltimore, Dec. 5.—Lieut. Col. David Dubose Gillard, U. S. A., who directed the engineering work in the Culebra cut division of the Panama canal, died at Johns Hopkins hospital here today.

Colonel Galland had been a patient at the hospital since August 17 last, suffering from a growth in the head, the result of seven years arduous labor in the tropical climate of the canal zone. For the last two months he had been in a state of coma, due to the brain cells. He was 62 years old, a widow and a son, Lieutenant David P. Galland, U. S. A. Both were at the bedside when he died.

Lieutenant Colonel Galland was born at Winsboro, S. C. in 1859. He graduated from West Point Military academy in 1884. A bill was introduced by him in the House of Representatives recognizing him to the rank of colonel in recognition of his distinguished services which culminated in the great engineering feat in the Culebra section of the Panama canal. When Culebra was flooded by the blasting of Gamboa dike on October 10 last, Colonel Galland was unconscious in his bed at the hospital here.

## TAKE STOCK OFF WHEAT

Continuous Rains Make Roads Near Impassable—Feeding Grass.

Jetmore, Kan., Dec. 5.—Five days of almost continued rain have made all roads leading into town almost impassable. Owing to the wet condition of the land, cattle are being withdrawn from the wheat fields and herded on the buffalo grass, which is putting on a new growth.

## HORSE FOR T. R.

Animal Is Presented by Buenos Aires Equestrian Society.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 5.—Col. Roosevelt arrived here after visiting the naval base at Bahia Blanca and inspecting the Argentine squadron. The minister of marine gave a luncheon in his honor on the cruiser Buenos Aires. The colonel was presented with an Argentine horse at a reception given by the Buenos Aires Equestrian society this afternoon.

Weather Forecast for Kansas. Rain or snow tonight and Saturday; colder tonight.

## GOVERNOR SPOKE

Hodges Talks Good Roads Today at Newton.

He Has Made Study of the Question.

BROUGHT OUT MANY POINTS

Roads Add to Cost of Raising Crops.

A "Mud Tax" of Six Cents a Bushel.

Newton, Kan., Dec. 5.—Every 1,000 bushels of wheat marketed by Kansas farmers cost \$68 in unnecessary wasted energy because Kansas roads and highways do not permit the Kansas farmer to compete with the farmers of Europe, Governor Hodges told delegates to the state good roads congress which is in session in Newton. Thus, the governor declared, Kansas has grown great in spite of herself, although she has annually spent five million dollars for roads and bridges, but without an organized constructive road policy that secured real results.

Speaking before the good roads delegates, Governor Hodges today handled the highways question from a business viewpoint. He declared that Kansas farmers paid a "mud tax" of six cents a bushel for every bushel of grain marketed, that Kansas spent 11 millions annually for her schools and looked at the matter merely as an investment in child development. Such an investment, he declared, should be made in the development of dirt roads—but under the guidance and direction of trained experts in road construction.

Kansas Just Waking Up. In part the governor said: "We are just beginning to realize that the Kansas farmer is handicapped by a bushel more for wagon transportation than the farmer of Europe. Our wheat growers pay nearly as much for a bushel more for wagon transportation than the farmer of Europe. The farmer who markets 1,000 bushels of grain in Kansas, pays an unnecessary expense of \$60 for wasted energy. A far greater commercial loss from the fact that he must market his grain when the roads are good, irrespective of market conditions or prices, whereas the exact contrary with seasonable roads the year around, his crops would naturally find the market when the prices were the most attractive."

"We spend about five million dollars a year on roads and bridges. At least 50 per cent of this vast sum is based on a business department of extravagance, of which but few states could stand the strain. We have no distinct, united road policy. Our road building has been the haphazard sort. We have a board of control, whose efforts are directed toward maintaining the state institutions under their various departments. The actual road board and board of control, whose efforts are directed toward maintaining the state institutions under their various departments, we have never attempted building or maintaining our roads as a business department, even though we have a business department of roads and bridges that we spent on all the other functions of the state combined."

Road System a Failure. "We must have educated road builders and their more road builders to be educated. I do not mean that all road builders are incompetent, but our road building system is a failure. We have no fixed rule, without some definite fixed purpose, with a standardization, without a 'know how' system, no permanent roads can or will be built. Road building is a business that stands alone, unique in all its details. The actual agencies now existing in the immediate farm communities must be utilized to teach and preach the commercial, social and intellectual advancement of good roads."

"Kansas has grown great, but we have grown great in spite of ourselves. How much greater we could have been it is impossible to conjecture had we used the millions spent on roads and bridges that we have nothing to show for in constructing permanent, lasting highways; such as France and Germany have done."

We have postponed road work in Kansas too long. The object of our state is not to be merely rich, but to build a better, a more intelligent citizenry. The greatest means to that end, we must mold each Kansas so that he will have an individual, a definite interest in our state. Really the distinct factor in the creation of wealth as well as the same conservative force in Kansas, is the agricultural.

Roads and the H. C. L. "The high cost of living, so very apparent at this time and so serious that it is highly disturbing to our national peace of mind, and a greater part of its origin in our miserable road conditions. The mud tax I have pointed out of six cents a bushel on wheat—a direct loss attributable to bad roads—is a toll that does not go into the pockets of the farmer, it helps no one. It is a wasted energy, paid for by the consumer of bread and deprives some hungry child of a mouthful of food that the Almighty sends for him and that as an American citizen he is entitled to. The annual financial loss due to the transportation of crops over bad roads is estimated at 250 million dollars annually."

"It costs the wheat grower one and six-tenths cents a bushel more to haul his crop nine and four-tenths miles—the average haul—to a railroad station, than is charged for freighting it from New York to Liverpool, 2,000 miles. The railroad congestion is due to an uneven delivery of crops caused by impassable roads. A fair share of the responsibility of the high cost of living is chargeable to such congestion."

"A splendid highway will make rural conditions preferable to city life and the first and most important step that will soon make the country home as attractive, so satisfactory, as the city back to the farm movement will be reversed and in its stead will be the slogan, 'stay in town.'"

More than 200 delegates from all parts of the state are attending the

## FEWER EGGS EATEN.

The Boycott in Kansas City Is Getting in Its Work.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 5.—A marked decrease in the consumption of eggs was shown at Kansas City breakfast tables this morning, according to reports reaching the headquarters of the local Housewives' league. While it will be several days before the egg boycott declared at a mass meeting of women's organizations can reach full strength, according to Mrs. W. C. Church, president of the league, egg dealers will notice a marked decrease in sales today.

The mass meeting declared a boycott on eggs until the present retail price of 35 to 40 cents is reduced to 32. Committees appointed at the mass meeting turned their attention today to efforts to bring about legislation requiring cold storage warehouses to publish in the newspapers monthly reports showing the quantity of eggs they have in storage.

Mrs. Church declared the Housewives' league would ask permission of the board of education to carry its propaganda into the schools that the children may be enlisted in the boycott.

## CONFER FOR KANSAS

List of National Appropriations for This State.

Effort to Get Pensions for Widows of Spanish Veterans.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Estimates of appropriations just submitted to congress by the secretary of the treasury required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, include the following items of special interest to the state of Kansas: For the continuation and commencement of construction of federal buildings—Arkansas City, \$20,000; Winfield, \$5,000; Beloit, \$5,000; McPherson, \$15,000; Oage City, \$20,000; Salina, \$10,000; Chanute, \$15,000; Garden City, \$3,000. For the maintenance of the Kansas national forest, \$3,117.

For the support and education of 750 pupils at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan., and for pay of superintendent, \$127,750; for general repairs and improvements, \$12,500; for gymnasium building and equipment, \$30,000.

For the support and education of 80 pupils at the Indian school, Kickapoo reservation, Kansas, and for pay of superintendent, \$14,800; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,000. For the support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Leavenworth: For current expenses, \$49,000; for subsistence, \$185,000; for household, \$100,000; for hospital, \$50,000; for transportation of members of the home, \$2,000; for repairs, \$4,000; for farm, \$17,000; for the construction of a mess hall and kitchen, connecting two barracks, \$15,000.

To provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the army signal school at Fort Leavenworth and the mounted service school at Fort Riley, \$5,000 each.

United States penitentiary at Leavenworth: Subsistence, \$66,000; for clothing, transportation and traveling expenses, \$32,000; miscellaneous expenditures, \$28,700; repairs and replacements, \$10,000; hospital supplies, \$3,000; salaries, \$95,940.